

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA  
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	410 Kurukh	410 Kurukh	410 Kurukh
410	01 p	25 l <sup>01</sup>	55 e-mid
410	02 p-long	26 l-long <sup>01</sup>	56 e-mid-long
410	03 b	27 r-trill <sup>01</sup>	57 e-mid-nasalized
410	04 t-dental <sup>01</sup>	28 r-trill-long <sup>01</sup>	58 e-mid-long-nasalized
410	05 t-dental-long <sup>01</sup>	29 r-trill-retroflex <sup>31</sup> (tag(+),free)	59 schwa [iota-bar] <sup>63</sup> (free)
410	06 d-dental <sup>01</sup>	*/d-retroflex/ [r-trill-retroflex-nasalized] <sup>62</sup>	[ash-dot] <sup>63</sup>
410	07 d-dental-long <sup>01</sup>	(free)	60 schwa-long <sup>34</sup>
410	08 t-retroflex <sup>01</sup>	30 glottal stop <sup>33</sup>	61 a
410	09 t-retroflex-long <sup>01</sup>	31 h	62 a-long
410	10 d-retroflex <sup>01 31</sup> *[r-trill-retroflex]	32 p-aspirated	63 a-nasalized
410	11 d-retroflex-long <sup>01</sup>	33 b-breathy voice	64 a-long-nasalized
410	12 t/s-hacek <sup>02</sup>	34 t-dental-aspirated <sup>01</sup>	65 u
410	13 t/s-hacek-long <sup>02</sup>	35 d-dental-breathy voice <sup>01</sup>	66 u-long
410	14 d/z-hacek <sup>02</sup>	36 t-retroflex-aspirated <sup>01</sup>	67 u-nasalized
410	15 d/z-hacek-long <sup>02</sup>	37 d-retroflex-breathy voice <sup>01</sup>	68 u-long-nasalized
410	16 k	38 k-aspirated	69 o-mid
410	17 k-long	39 g-breathy voice	70 o-mid-long
410	18 g	40 t/s-hacek-aspirated <sup>02</sup>	71 o-mid-nasalized
410	19 s-dental <sup>01</sup>	41 d/z-hacek-breathy voice <sup>02</sup>	72 o-mid-long-nasalized
410	20 s-dental-long <sup>01</sup>	42 n-retroflex <sup>30 60</sup> (allo,loan)	73 yod [e-glide] <sup>65</sup> [yod-nasalized] <sup>64</sup>
410	21 x-uvular [x] <sup>61</sup>	*/n-dental/	74 w [w-nasalized] <sup>64</sup> [o-glide] <sup>65</sup>
410	22 m		75 yod-long [yod-long-nasalized] <sup>64</sup>
410	23 n-dental <sup>01</sup> *[n-retroflex]	51 i	76 w-long [w-long-nasalized] <sup>64</sup>
410	24 eng [n-retroflex] <sup>30 60</sup> (loan,allo) */n/	52 i-long	
		53 i-nasalized	
		54 i-long-nasalized	
410	\$a Kurukh \$A Kurux \$d Dravidian \$e NE India (Bihar) \$f 1.1 million \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$h John Crothers (review)		
410	\$a Pinnow, Heinz-Juergen \$b 1964 \$c Bemerkungen zur phonetik und phonemik des Kurukh \$d Indo-Iranian Journal 8.32-59		
410	\$a Pfeiffer, Martin \$b 1972 \$c Elements of Kurux Historical Phonology \$g Leiden: E.J. Brill		
410	\$a A. Grignard, S.J. \$b 1924 \$c Oraon-English Dictionary \$f Anthropos: Internationale Sammlung Linguistischer Monographien \$g Vienna: Mechitharisten-Buchdruckerei		
410	\$a ASPIRATED CONSONANTS \$A Pfeiffer says that combinations of C + [h] occur and "figure as simple phonemes." In fact examples are rare and found only medially where interpretation as		

clusters is reasonable. A few examples are found of long /k/ and /c/ plus /h/, but not in contrast with short /k/ and /c/ plus /h/. [JHC]

- 410 \$a HALF-LONG VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE) \$A In open final syllables of polysyllabic words, long vowels become short, or nearly so.
- 410 \$a LONG CONSONANTS \$A In Pfeiffer's sources long consonants occur medially and finally. In the latter position there is no contrast with short consonants, and there is some question as to whether they actually represent long consonants. Medially there is apparent contrast between long and short after short vowels only. Pfeiffer is unsure whether the contrast is genuine. The phoneme inventory here includes all long consonants attested in examples. Not found long are /b, g, x-uvular, h, m, n-dental, r-trill-retroflex, glottal stop/. [JHC]
- 410 \$a OVER-SHORT VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE) \$A Over-short vowels of the same quality as the preceding vowel may be inserted in certain consonant clusters. (p.40)
- 410 \$a STRESS \$A Pinnow mentions a relatively strong stress accent, probably with little or no functional load. (p.54) Grignard writes no accents.
- 410 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(C)(C) \$A (based on examples)
- 410 \$a VOWELS \$A /i, u/ are somewhat more open than the corresponding long vowels, and all high vowels are somewhat higher in open than closed syllables. The same holds for the mid vowels but the differences are greater and there is some free variation. (p.33ff)
- 410 01 \$A Pinnow uses the term "dental" but not in contrast to "alveolar," except that the liquids are said to be more nearly alveolar than dental. (p.43, 53) Grignard says that dental and retroflex consonants are articulated as in Hindi. (p.vii)
- 410 02 \$A The affricates are "usually affricates." (p.43) Grignard gives the English affricates as equivalents. (p.vii)
- 410 30 \$A /n-retroflex/ occurs as an independent phoneme only in "a very small number of borrowings; even there it is not realized as a retroflex by all speakers (and maybe not even by the majority of speakers). (p.8)
- 410 31 \$A /r-trill-retroflex/ "occurs in a great number of Dravidian words in Kurukh. It is often, but apparently not always, interchangeable with /d-retroflex/." (Pfeiffer, p.8f, Pinnow, p.53)
- 410 33 \$A /glottal stop/ occurs distinctively only medially. Initially it is automatic before vowels. (p.43ff)
- 410 34 \$A Pinnow denies the existence of /schwa-long/. (p.33)
- 410 60 \$A /n-dental/ is realized as [n-retroflex] before a retroflex consonant, possibly as [n-palatal] before palatals and as [ɲ] before velars. These last two are not coded as allophones of /n-dental/ in the Archive. (p.48ff)
- 410 61 \$A /x-uvular/ is fronted in the neighborhood of front vowels. (p.53f, Pfeiffer, p.9)
- 410 62 \$A /r-trill-retroflex/ is generally nasalized after nasal vowels. (p.51)
- 410 63 \$A /schwa/ shows great variation, and ranges from [ə̃] when an adjacent syllable has a low vowel, to [ĩ] (or [ɛ̃]) when an adjacent syllable contains /i/ or /yod/. (p.34)
- 410 64 \$A Glides are nasalized contiguous to nasalized vowels. (p.38ff, Pfeiffer, p.9)
- 410 65 \$A /yod, w/ are lowered to [ẽ] adjacent to mid vowels. (p.37)